UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/938
S/22119
22 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 17 January 1991 by the Government of Ghana on the outbreak of hostilities in the Gulf area.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi N. AWOONOR
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative



READEX
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ANNEX

Statement on the outbreak of hostilities in the Gulf issued on 17 January 1991 by the Government of Ghana

The Government of Ghana wishes to express deep regret and sadness that developments in the Gulf area have resulted in the commencement of hostilities with the prospect of unprecedented loss of innocent lives and damage to property. This is a sad day for humanity. The hopes and aspirations of the international community for a new world order of peace, justice and equality are regrettably in jeopardy.

While the Government of Ghana appreciates the necessity to uphold international legality and respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, it still believes that it is not too late for diplomacy to be given a chance to avert further disaster. More particularly, it is open to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to save the people of Iraq from untold hardship and misery by agreeing to abide by United Nations Security Council resolutions. Meanwhile, the Government of Ghana calls upon Iraq and the allied forces to exercise restraint and, if possible, cease hostilities.

In terms of history, President Saddam Hussein must be seen as a product of frustration over centuries of marginalization of Arab interests. In the contemporary context, the problem of Palestine cries out for urgent solution. The Government of Ghana once again calls upon the international community, particularly the Western Powers, to do everything possible to convene as early as possible an international conference under United Nations auspices to resolve the outstanding problems of the Middle East. Only on such a foundation can peace return to the Middle East.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/939
S/22139
23 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention certain events which occurred only days ago in the Philippines and which bear an unmistakable connection to the present conflict in the Middle East.

I regret to have to inform you that an Iraqi national was killed and another wounded in Makati, Metro Manila, last Saturday night (19 January 1991), when a bomb they intended to plant in the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center exploded prematurely. The dead Iraqi was identified as a member of an international terrorist organization. The two were carrying 200 lbs. of explosives and were then 100 yards from their target.

In a related development, Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Raul S. Manglapus, announced that the Government of the Philippines had declared Mr. Muwafak A-Ani, First Secretary of the Iraqi Embassy in Manila, as persona non-grata in accordance with the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. He was given 72 hours from 21 January 1991 to leave the country. Philippine intelligence and security authorities asserted that they had unearthed strong evidence linking him to the failed bombing of the Cultural Center.

Secretary Manglapus said that the decision "should not be looked at as an action against the Government of Iraq and certainly not against the people of Iraq, but directed against the person for acts beyond his diplomatic functions and violation of local laws and regulations".

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sedfrey A. ORDONEZ
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/940
S/22140
23 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 23 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text, in French and English, of the statement on the situation of the prisoners of war detained by Iraq, issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 22 January 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement on the situation of prisoners of war

The European Community and its member States express their deep concern at the unscrupulous use of prisoners of war and at the intention announced by Iraq to concentrate them near military bases and targets. They consider these actions particularly odious because they are contrary to elementary respect for international law and humanitarian principles. They condemn such actions unreservedly.

They request the Iraqi authorities rigorously to respect all the Geneva Conventions relating to the conduct of war and in particular the Convention of 12 August 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war. This stipulates in particular in article 13 that "prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity", and in article 23 that "No prisoner of war may at any time be sent to, or detained in areas where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor may his presence be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations".

In conformity with article 125 of this same Convention, the special position of the International Committee of the Red Cross in this field should be recognized and respected. The Community and its member States pay tribute to the work of the Red Cross and support all steps aimed at strengthening its role.

The Community and its member States hold the Iraqi authorities responsible in accordance with international law, including in their individual capacities, for all illegal acts endangering the physical integrity and the life of prisoners of war, which clearly constitute a war crime.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/941
S/22143
24 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 23 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made on 22 January 1991 by Mr. Esmat Abdel Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the joint meeting of the Inter-Arab Affairs, Defence and National Security and Foreign Relations Committees of the People's Assembly.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre M. MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement made on 22 January 1991 by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the joint meeting of the Inter-Arab Affairs, Defence and National Security and Foreign Relations Committees of the People's Assembly

The present delicate circumstances and the successive developments taking place in the region require that I should address you once again today in order to supplement and expand on the statement I made to you on 13 January, at which time I recalled the causes and background of the crisis and the Egyptian position with regard to it.

Events have evolved and succeeded each other with enormous speed since last we met. It may therefore be useful for me to review with you our analysis of the situation and our view of its dimensions and of the developments that it underwent between the time of our aforementioned meeting and the early morning of 17 January 1991, the day on which the operation for the liberation of Kuwait began.

In the days leading up to the expiry of the deadline established by the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 678 (1990), Egypt engaged in intense activity with the aim of thereby sparing the region a devastating and murderous war that would destroy everything root and branch.

In another respect, Egypt participated in the efforts made by a number of leaders and personalities of substance at the inter-Arab and international levels in order to prevent the outbreak of war. Those efforts were indeed gigantic and sustained, and they were made in an attempt to persuade the Iraqi President to give peace efforts a chance to bear fruit and the spectre of war a chance to vanish.

Most regrettably, all of those efforts and attempts foundered on the rock of Iraqi rejection, a rejection which forced the international community to resort to the use of armed force for the implementation of numerous Security Council resolutions, beginning with resolution 660 (1990) and ending with resolution 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990.

In the context of the efforts made with a view to preventing escalation and of the endeavour to contain the situation, I should like to note the sustained and sincere effort made by President Hosni Mubarak to spare the Iraqi people and the peoples of the region the hazards of war and the consequences of destruction.

In this perspective, before the expiry of the deadline on the evening of 15 January, President Mubarak addressed to the Iraqi President one last appeal, the twenty-sixth in the series of appeals that he had made to him since 20 July 1990. A detailed statement concerning these appeals has been deposited with your Committees.

I must not fail to refer to the statement of the joint committee formed by the Inter-Arab Affairs, Defence and National Security and Foreign Relations Committees

issued on 13 January 1991, which referred to the negative consequences of the evolution of events in the Gulf crisis and which contained an appeal to the Iraqi President calling upon him to spare the people of Iraq and the Arab nation the horrors of a devastating war.

In these crucial moments, in which the fate of an entire people, namely the Iraqi people, is being decided, we find one individual gambling with the destiny of a whole people and controlling its fate in order to achieve ambitions for spurious power and ephemeral dominance.

In these critical times, when the fate of an entire nation is being determined, I can only reaffirm yet again that the Egyptian position, which is one that stems from commitment to the principles of truth and justice, urges the need for Iraq to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council, which are the result and the reflection of the will of the international community for the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory in order to allow the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti authority, God willing, to the performance of its positive role in the inter-Arab and international arenas.

Our region, which has witnessed successive conflicts and the dissipation of capacities and efforts in marginal issues which are harmful and to no avail, is today, in light of its aspirations for a better future for its sons, more than ever in need of a peace that will allocate capacities to and focus efforts on development, that will build and not destroy and that will preserve and not squander, the very peace which is one of the glorious attributes of God.

In conclusion, I can only beseech the Lord Almighty to safeguard Egypt and the Arab nation and preserve them from all evil and all harm. He is the best guardian, and He is the most merciful of the merciful.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/942
S/22166
29 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Cabinet of the State of Bahrain on 20 January 1991 on the commencement of military operations for the liberation of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad ABDUL GHAFFAR
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 20 January 1991 by the Cabinet of Bahrain

At its meeting held today, the Cabinet reviewed the evolution of events in the Gulf region, particularly with the commencement of military operations for the liberation of Kuwait in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and in keeping with international legitimacy. The Cabinet commends the positions adopted by Arab and Islamic States and other friendly States on this matter and, in particular, the major role being played by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz, and by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the establishment of peace in the region and the elimination therefrom of resort to armed aggression and the violation of international covenants and international law and custom, as practised by the leaders of Iraq on 2 August 1990 in that country's occupation of the fraternal State of Kuwait. We call upon the leadership in Iraq to abandon its intransigent position and listen to the voice of reason and wisdom in order to spare Iraq further suffering and save the Arab nation from a possible catastrophe.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/943
S/22161
28 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 75
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

For the twelfth consecutive day, the occupied Palestinian territory has been placed under strict curfew by Israel, the occupying Power. Palestinians are subject to being arrested or shot if they leave their homes, and the curfew conditions are compounding new difficulties on an already unbearable situation.

We call upon the international community to give the necessary attention to the dangerous situation in the occupied Palestinian territory and to provide protection to the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Alternate Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations
Charge d'affaires, a.i.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/944
29 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 3

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Note verbale dated 24 January 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat

The Permanent Mission of Iraq presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to document A/45/916 of 8 January 1991 containing a letter from the Permanent Representative of Egypt in which he protests against the notes of the delegation of Iraq contained in documents A/45/891 and Add.1 and registers the reservation of the Egyptian régime with respect to the credentials of the Iraqi delegation.

In rejecting the letter of the Egyptian delegation, we should like to point out that this delegation did not venture to express a reservation with regard to the credentials of the delegation of the racist Zionist entity. It has, moreover, persisted in its capitulationist position to the extent of voting in favour of the Norwegian motion which prevented any action being taken on the Arab draft amendment submitted to the General Assembly at its previous session, thereby causing the gravest harm to the position adopted by the Arab Group on this matter, in particular, and to the Palestinian cause, in general.

Our delegation affirms that the decision made on the merger that restored Kuwait to its motherland, Iraq, on 8 August 1990 advanced justice and legitimacy and restored a usurped right to the Iraqi people, just as it constitutes a step on the way to the restoration of the usurped rights of the Arab nation in Palestine.

We request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 3.

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91-02813 2260d (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/945
S/22174
30 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement issued on 17 January 1991 by the provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti concerning the events taking place in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement of position by the Haitian Government circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yves L. AUGUSTE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 17 January 1991 by the provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti

The provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti notes with regret that the obvious failure of the latest mediation efforts has left the international community no recourse other than the use of force to end the aggression perpetrated by Iraq against the sovereignty of the Kuwaiti people during the night of 1-2 August 1990.

The position of Haiti with regard to the Gulf crisis has been and continues to be based on respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and on Security Council resolution 678 (1990).

By virtue of that resolution, the Republic of Haiti gives its total support to the friendly countries that have just made the difficult and courageous decision to intervene with a view to upholding international law and ensuring the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/946
S/22175
30 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 27 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Mr. Enrique Dreyfus, in his capacity as Secretary pro tempore of the Security Commission of the Esquipulas II agreements, addressed to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex) to inform them of the following:

1. The establishment of a mechanism composed of the five Central American countries, with the assistance of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, for verifying inventories of military installations and the troops and weapons of the military and security forces in the Central American region;

2. The mandate given to the Secretary pro tempore of the Security Commission to make arrangements with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States for international assistance and support for the removal of mines from the Central American region;

3. The proposal to address a note to the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States at the next meeting of the Executive Commission, composed of the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs, so that the two organizations might help the Security Commission devise a mechanism for the disarming of civilians, in accordance with the internal legislation of each of the five Central American countries.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA CORTES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States

I have the honour to address you both in connection with the meeting of the Security Commission of the Esquipulas agreements held at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 23 and 24 November 1990, with a view to informing you, in my capacity as Secretary pro tempore, of those matters which are of relevance to your organizations, as set out in the concluding document of the meeting.

With regard to the establishment of inventories of military installations and troops and weapons of military and security forces in the Central American region, it was agreed that "an inventory-verification mechanism should be established, composed of the five Central American countries, with the help of the United Nations and the Organization of American States". In that connection, the Secretary pro tempore of the Security Commission was asked to "transmit to the secretariats of both organizations the request to that end made by the Central American countries", a request which I now bring to your attention.

In addition, "the Secretary pro tempore of the Security Commission was asked to make the relevant arrangements with the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States with a view to obtaining international assistance and support for the removal of mines from the region", another request which I bring to your attention.

Finally, the Security Commission, in considering the question of disarming civilians, agreed to propose that "at the next meeting of the Executive Commission, the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs should address a note to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States requesting their assistance in devising a mechanism for the disarming of civilians in accordance with the internal legislation of each country. The necessary assistance might be channelled through, inter alia, the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV)". The Government of Nicaragua intends to submit a draft text on this subject to the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs for consideration at their meeting at the Puntarenas summit.

Accept, Sirs, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration and my continued appreciation for your invaluable support for the Central American peace process and the important work of the Security Commission in particular.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22187
1 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council on 26 January 1991 concerning developments in the situation in the Gulf since the commencement of the operation to liberate Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH

ANNEX

Press communiqué concerning developments in the situation in the Gulf region since the commencement of the operation to liberate Kuwait, issued on 26 January 1991 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at the conclusion of its fourteenth extraordinary session

The Ministerial Council held its fourteenth extraordinary session on 26 January 1991 in the city of Riyadh.

The Council considered developments in the situation in the region since the commencement of the operation to liberate Kuwait carried out in implementation of Security Council resolution 678 (1990), which authorizes Member States to provide appropriate support to the Government of Kuwait and to use all necessary means to uphold and implement Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions concerning the aggression against Kuwait. The Council expressed its profound gratitude to the fraternal and friendly States which have placed themselves on the side of justice and supported lawfulness by taking a firm stand against the Iraqi aggression and taking part in the liberation of Kuwait.

The Council affirmed that the operation to liberate Kuwait was based on international lawfulness as reflected in the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council which that body had adopted in implementation of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Deeply convinced of the overwhelming need to liberate Kuwait and the merits of the position taken by the States of the Gulf Co-opertion Council, and expressing its profound esteem for the entire international community, which has opposed the aggression and adopted historic measures to bring that aggression to an end, the Ministerial Council anxiously awaits the conclusion of the operation to liberate Kuwait, invoking God, may He be praised, exalted and glorified in order that He might protect the innocent, spare their lives and keep them far from the evil deeds of the Iraqi régime.

The Council endorsed in that connection the position taken by the Heads of State of the countries members of the Council during their summit conference at Doha in December 1990, at which they had affirmed that Kuwait must be liberated at all costs, by peaceful means if possible or, failing that, by war.

The Council recalled the resolutions it had adopted on that same question at its preceding session, when it had announced that any effort that certain parties might make should be aimed at convincing the Iraqi régime to withdraw its forces from the State of Kuwait and restore the legitimate Government there, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, and that all ideas and actions should be oriented towards that objective before any efforts were made to seek a cease-fire.

The Council reaffirmed its conviction that the operation to liberate Kuwait was taking place within the framework of Security Council resolution 678 (1990), which expressed the international community's determination to achieve the objectives set out in all Council resolutions concerning the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and the terrible consequences thereof.

The Ministerial Council exhorted all Arab States, Muslim States and friendly States, as well as all other States of the world, to support the actions that reflected the will of the international community and to support all measures which the Security Council had adopted to liberate Kuwait and ensure the implementation of all the principles set out in its resolutions.

Done in the city of Riyadh
on 11 Rajab 1411 A.H. (26 January 1991)

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/948
S/22191
4 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Note verbale dated 26 December 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to forward under cover of this note:

1. The final communiqué of the eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Doha, Qatar from 22 to 25 December 1990 (annex I);

2. The Doha Declaration, also adopted by the above-mentioned session of the Supreme Council (annex II).

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations requests the Secretary-General to circulate the enclosed texts as official documents of the General Assembly under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/45/908.

ANNEX I

Final communiqué of the eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Doha, Qatar, from 22 to 25 December 1990

At the invitation of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, and with the help of God and in His keeping, the eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council was held at Doha from 22 to 25 December 1990. The following were present:

His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates;

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, Prime Minister of the State of Bahrain;

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia;

His Majesty Sultan Quboo Bin Said, Sultan of Oman;

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar;

His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait.

Aggression of the Iraqi régime against Kuwait

The Supreme Council studied the grave situation in the region created by the Iraqi régime's occupation of the sovereign State of Kuwait and the threat that it poses to the security and integrity of the States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council. It considered the consequent bloodbath and displacement of innocent people, both nationals and residents of Kuwait, and the actions involving arrest, torture, looting and desecration carried out in an attempt to destroy Kuwait's identity and put an end to its existence. The Supreme Council further discussed the after-effects of that aggression and its grave consequence for the security and stability of the Gulf region and the Arab world and for international peace and security.

Renewing its vigorous condemnation of the Iraqi régime for its blatant and iniquitous aggression against the State of Kuwait and for its persistent refusal to comply with the principles set forth in the Pact of the League of Arab States, in resolution 195 of the Arab Summit Conference, in the Charter of the United Nations and in the resolutions of the Security Council relating to the aggression against the State of Kuwait, the Supreme Council affirms that the Governments and peoples of its member States will stand by the State of Kuwait in its ordeal, will support it unconditionally and will act in full solidarity with its people and Government in their holy war until complete liberation is achieved.

The Supreme Council commends the people of Kuwait in its steadfast rejection of the occupation and its loyalty to the legitimate Government under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah; it expresses its admiration of the sacrifices made by that people in the face of intimidation, coercion, maltreatment and random executions; it salutes its continued resistance and determination to vanquish the forces of evil and aggression; and it expresses its pride in the cohesion of the unified Kuwaiti family as embodied in the Kuwaiti People's Congress held at Jeddah.

The Council, bearing in mind the efforts to avert a tragedy that were made severally and collectively by its member States both before and after the iniquitous Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait on 2 August 1990, and recalling their sincere and earnest endeavour to reach a peaceful solution, expresses its appreciation for the good offices exercised by certain leaders of brotherly and friendly countries in an attempt to persuade the Iraqi régime to conform with inter-Arab legitimacy, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit Conference, and with international legitimacy, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council. It reaffirms the stand taken by the GCC countries against the Iraqi aggression, their determination to resist it and their resolve to remove all of its effects and consequences, and it does so on the grounds that an attack on any member State is an attack on all member States, that the security of the GCC countries is an integral whole and that the aggression of the Iraqi régime against the State of Kuwait constitutes aggression against all the GCC countries. The Council reiterates its call to the Iraqi leadership to respect international covenants and international custom, to honour the agreements and treaties that it has concluded with the State of Kuwait and to assume a disposition for peace in order to safeguard the accomplishments of the Iraqi people and avoid squandering the assets, capacities and blood of its sons in a confrontation that can only bring it loss and destruction. It calls upon the Iraqi leadership to begin immediately and without reservations or conditions the withdrawal of its forces from all the territory of the State of Kuwait so that the legitimate authority may be restored before 15 January 1991 and the fraternal Iraqi people and the peoples of the region and the world spared the horrors of a devastating war. The Council further demands that the Iraqi régime must respect the status of civilians and ensure the safety of their lives and property and must safeguard private and public installations and property in accordance with Islamic law, the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the international humanitarian covenants and conventions.

The Council holds Iraq responsible for the payment of compensation for losses and damage caused by the invasion and suffered by Kuwaiti government departments and public and private banks, agencies, establishments and corporations and for the seizure and transfer outside Kuwait of their property, funds and deposits. It affirms the legal right of Kuwaitis and third country nationals who have suffered damage to receive just compensation for the loss or damage incurred by them as a result of the iniquitous Iraqi aggression.

In the framework of political and diplomatic efforts to strengthen the unanimity of the Arab and international consensus rejecting the aggression and to ensure the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Council decided to entrust to a committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member States the task of making joint visits to the countries of States permanent members of the Security Council, a number of Arab countries and other important countries.

Recalling the principles set forth in the Muscat Declaration, adopted by the Council at its tenth session, which affirms the fundamental legal norms by which the GCC countries will be bound in their international dealings, namely the principles of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States, the non-use of force or threat of use of force by States and the adoption of dialogue and negotiations as an effective means for the settlement of disputes, the Council expresses the hope that the Iraqi régime will respond to the requirements of inter-Arab and international legitimacy while it stresses, at the same time, the right and indeed the determination of the GCC countries to use all necessary means to ensure the restoration of sovereignty and legitimacy to Kuwait.

The Council expresses its appreciation and gratitude to all the Arab, Islamic and friendly countries that have stood by the truth and supported legitimacy and that have condemned the aggression and sought its reversal, in compliance with the resolutions backed by inter-Arab and international legitimacy, by responding to the request of the GCC countries to deploy their forces alongside the Gulf forces and assist them in their defensive task. At the same time, it stresses that the Arab, Islamic and friendly forces dispatched at the request of the Gulf States shall return to their own countries when the GCC countries request them to do so with the removal of the causes requiring their presence, namely the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the threat posed to the States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council. The Council affirms that such honourable attitudes will reflect positively on the relations, in all fields, of the GCC countries with the Arab, Islamic and friendly countries in question.

Functioning of the Gulf Co-operation Council

The Supreme Council reviewed the various stages through which joint action had advanced in the political, security, military, economic and social fields. It considered ways in which co-operation and integration among member States could be advanced on the basis of the purposes and principles set forth in the GCC Statute, taking account of security developments in the region in the light of the treacherous invasion by Iraqi forces of the territory of the State of Kuwait, of the changes and developments observed in the inter-Arab arena affecting the essential character of the inter-Arab order and of the changes taking place in the world as a result of the redrawing of the international order.

The Supreme Council affirms its desire to quicken the pace of the Gulf Co-operation Council and, given their absolute conviction of their common destiny and their unity of purpose, to bring about a qualitative shift in the future collective action of its member States so as to achieve greater co-ordination, integration and cohesion among them.

The Council notes with great satisfaction the developing security and military co-operation among member States in the current difficult circumstances affecting the region as a result of Iraq's disdain for internationally endorsed values and covenants and its defiance of the will of the international community. It records its pride in the united stand taken by the GCC countries against Iraqi aggression and in their determination to resist that aggression.

In the belief that it is essential to achieve a greater degree of security and military co-operation among member States, particularly in the light of Iraq's occupation of the territory of the State of Kuwait and the threat that it poses to the security of the other GCC countries, they endorsed the recommendations made by the Ministers of Defence with regard to strengthening the self-defence capabilities of member States.

The Supreme Council reviewed the progress made by economic action and expressed its satisfaction at the achievements of joint action in that field. It affirmed its resolve to pursue such action in order to realize the aspirations of the citizens of the GCC countries and their desire to carry through the steps taken towards economic integration. For that purpose, the Supreme Council instructed the Committee on Financial and Economic Co-operation to take the necessary measures to develop new concepts of joint economic action in order to expedite the achievement of economic integration, to elaborate a programme to follow through on the establishment of a Gulf Common Market, to reach agreement on a uniform trade policy, to evaluate economic co-operation and to examine the provisions of the economic agreement and its modalities of implementation with a view to deriving from it new advantages that would enable the citizens of the GCC countries to make fresh gains in welfare and growth.

The security situation in the region

With the greatest regret, the Supreme Council notes the deteriorating security situation in the Gulf region as a result of the Iraqi régime having seen fit to invade the territory of the State of Kuwait and to bring the entire region to the brink of a devastating war without regard for the consequences for the fraternal Iraqi people, the Arab nation and the world as a whole.

Convinced that the maintenance of security and stability and the assurance of the integrity of this vital and important region of the world serves the interests of the countries of the region, the Arab nation and the world as a whole, the Council affirms its desire to do all that is possible to ensure the security and stability of the region and its constituent countries. It declares its resolve to increase the effectiveness of co-operation among the GCC countries, to strengthen their individual and collective defensive capabilities and to do everything possible to advance the interests of the security and prosperity of the countries of the region and to promote world peace. In this connection, it appreciates in particular the role being played by the Arab States that stand by inter-Arab legitimacy, and it looks forward to acting in co-ordination with them in surmounting the tragedy brought about by the iniquitous Iraqi aggression and to working alongside them in bringing about reconciliation, promoting Arab unanimity

and achieving a stronger and more cohesive inter-Arab order. At the same time, and given the prevailing climate of international reconciliation and the clear trend towards the establishment of a new world order, the GCC countries, together with the countries of the region and the Arab and international community, will strive for the elaboration of appropriate arrangements to ensure that there will be no repetition of such aggression and establish the basis to guarantee the security and integrity of the region and promote the goals of international peace and security.

The current Arab situation

The Council studied the deterioration in inter-Arab relations resulting from the Iraqi régime's mockery of Arab customs and Arab covenants and the split in Arab ranks brought about by its aggression. It called for Arab solidarity and the strengthening of confidence between members of the single Arab family, and it noted the damage caused by the iniquitous invasion to Arab capacities and capabilities to the detriment of development issues and the concerns of the Arab citizen.

In this connection, the Council stresses the importance, in order to forestall the collapse of the Arab edifice and heal the rift, of action unequivocally based on adherence in both policies and practices to the principles of respect for Arab neighbourliness, and not on interference in internal affairs, the resort to force and methods of intimidation and political blackmail, so that all material and human resources can be put to use in the service of Arab and Islamic causes and in assuring a better future for Arab citizens in all parts of the Arab world.

The GCC countries have made an effective contribution to promoting Arab development efforts at all levels - bilateral, regional and international. Given the desire of the GCC countries for the elaboration of new inter-Arab approaches to development and given their understanding of the importance of there being a common Gulf development policy in the framework of their continuing support for the economic development of the Arab countries in general, in accordance with a new concept that takes account of the contribution that such an effort can make to political stability and regional security in light of the economic difficulties caused by the Iraqi aggression against the Arab world, the Supreme Council decided to establish a programme to support development efforts in the Arab and Islamic countries basically with the aim of encouraging economic openness and the trend towards the market economy, improving Arab economic performance and mobilizing international support for the Arab development process through international funding institutions and national development assistance agencies for the benefit of national development programmes in the Arab States. The GCC countries expressed their resolve to provide the programme with the necessary resources and, accordingly, the Ministers of Finance of the GCC countries will meet next week in order to draw up detailed rules, to determine the amounts of the contributions of member States to be allocated to the programme and to establish a scale of assessments for each according to its capacities.

The Supreme Council reviewed developments with regard to the question of Palestine and expressed its concern at the negative impact on the Palestinian cause of the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait. The Council recalls its previous resolutions and declarations on the issue and reiterates its commendation

of the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people in its valiant intifadah against the authorities of the iniquitous occupation and their repressive and arbitrary practices. Affirming the full support of its member States and their unconditional backing for the historic intifadah of the Palestinian people, the Council urges the international community to provide every kind of support and assistance to the intifadah and to the people of the occupied territory in their ordeal and to endeavour to expose terroristic Israeli methods, and the occupation and its tyranny and bring a halt to such arbitrary measures as the expulsion of Palestinians and the demolition of their homes, which are incompatible with the principles of human rights and in breach of international law and international covenants.

The Council welcomes the adoption of Security Council resolution 681 (1990) on the provision of international protection to the Palestinians in the occupied territories and the Security Council's call for the convening of an international peace conference on the question of Palestine. The Supreme Council reaffirms its support for the convening of the conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the State of Palestine, and calls for the necessary measures to be taken for its realization.

With regard to the situation in Lebanon, the Council noted with deep satisfaction the recent positive developments there and the extension by the legitimate Government of its authority over Greater Beirut and other parts of the country. The Council expresses the hope that the complete unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon will be restored. In this connection, it expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, by His Majesty King Hassan II and by His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid and of the constructive role played by His Excellency President Hafez al-Assad in assisting the legitimate Government of Lebanon. The Council appeals to the international community to maintain its support for the Taif Agreement.

The Council reaffirms its support for His Excellency President Elias Hrawi and its hope for the restoration of security and stability to all Lebanese territory. The Council, recalling Emergency Arab Summit Conference resolution 185, in which it was decided to establish an international fund for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, affirms its support and backing for the fund so that Lebanon may be able to proceed with its reconstruction and play its civilizing role in the Arab and international arenas.

Relations with Iran

The Council welcomes the desire of the Islamic Republic of Iran to improve and expand its relations with all the countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council. The Supreme Council affirms the importance of vigorous and realistic action to resolve the outstanding differences between Iran and its member States so that the countries of the region may set about achieving their desired goals and utilizing their resources for purposes of overall economic development. The Council affirms its desire to establish good relations with Iran on the basis of good-neighbourliness, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and independence, and peaceful coexistence based on the bonds of religion and heritage that link the countries of the region.

International changes

The Supreme Council considered the report prepared by the tripartite ministerial committee to study international changes and evaluate their effects on the GCC countries. In its belief in the importance of keeping pace with the requirements of international developments so as to safeguard the interests of its member States and their peoples, the Council endorsed the recommendations submitted to it.

The Council welcomes the new spirit of reconciliation between East and West, and it expresses its satisfaction at the political and economic openness observed in the eastern half of the European continent in view of the role that it can play in and the effective contribution it can make to the promotion of world peace and the utilization of human resources for purposes of development in contrast with the squandering of wealth in burdensome and useless arms races. The Council commends the spirit of rationality in the new international intercourse based on mutual respect for sovereignty, a balance of interests and the rejection of aggression, treachery and occupation.

The Council further welcomes the reunified German Republic as a factor making for stability and an active element within the international community for the promotion of development and international change in a world in which there reigns a spirit of peace, mutual understanding, rationality and wisdom and where prosperity prevails.

The Council would like to renew the expression of its solidarity with the developing countries and its continuing support for them in their efforts to develop their economies and improve the standard of living of their citizens. It affirms that its preoccupation with the consequences of the criminal Iraqi aggression will not divert the GCC countries from continued co-operation and solidarity with the developing countries in their endeavours for the establishment of a more just and more balanced international economic order.

The Supreme Council decided to entrust the Secretary-General, Mr. Abd Allah Ya'qub Bisharah, with the task of pursuing the action in which he is engaged.

The Supreme Council expresses its great appreciation and gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, to his Government and to his people, for their generous hospitality and for the kind reception encountered by the leaders of the GCC countries and the members of participating delegations, and it commends the exemplary preparations and painstaking arrangements made both for the comfort of delegations and in order to ensure the success of the summit.

The Council looks forward to meeting, God willing, at its twelfth session, to be held in Kuwait in December 1991 at the invitation of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait.

Issued at Doha on 25 December 1990

ANNEX II

Doha Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its eleventh session, 22 to 25 December 1990

Events and developments at the regional level and the consequences to which the Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait have given rise require, in all fields, a closer cohesion, a more secure linkage, stronger foundations for co-operation and improved co-ordination among the States of the Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf. The Iraqi aggression has overthrown all the established principles of inter-Arab relations. It had further threatened the security and stability of the States of the region and indeed security and stability in the world as a whole. It has exposed the existence of our Arab nation and its common destiny to the gravest of dangers.

That aggression, with the rift that it has caused in Arab solidarity and the set-back that it has brought to joint Arab action, now makes it essential to elaborate a clear and integrated strategy embracing the policies that must be pursued in future if a repetition of such aggression is to be avoided and to lay a firmer foundation for stronger relations among our Arab States.

The Iraqi invasion of the fraternal State of Kuwait having revealed the inadequacy of existing security arrangements within the framework of the Gulf Co-operation Council, Their Majesties and Their Highnesses do hereby declare:

1. That they affirm their commitment to the Muscat Declaration, adopted by the Supreme Council at its tenth session.

2. That it is essential that there should be a complete withdrawal, without restrictions or conditions, of all Iraqi forces from the fraternal State of Kuwait and that its legitimate Government, under the leadership of its Amir, His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah should be restored, in accordance with the resolutions of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

3. That the elaboration of security and defence arrangements for the GCC countries ensuring the protection of the national security of each of the member States and the regional security of the six States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council will be carried through.

4. That they reaffirm the well-established position of principle of the GCC countries supporting the valiant Palestinian intifadah and promoting the Palestinian cause, which is the Arabs' primary cause and that for which it is incumbent on the international community to seek a just solution that will restore to this fraternal people its legitimate rights, principally its right to exercise self-determination and establish its independent State on the soil of its homeland.

5. That there will be greater political co-ordination among the GCC countries in the internal, regional, inter-Arab and international fields.

6. That economic co-operation among the GCC countries will be strengthened, in particular by:

(a) The development of new concepts of joint economic action in order to expedite the achievement of economic integration;

(b) The elaboration of a programme to carry through the establishment of a common market among the GCC countries, and agreement on a unified trade policy;

(c) The evaluation of the economic agreement with a view to deriving therefrom advantages that will achieve a balance of interests among member States and ensure that obstacles are circumvented.

7. That co-ordination among the information media in the GCC countries will be stepped up in order to cope with hostile information campaigns, and that a framework joint information plan for the GCC countries will be drawn up in order to monitor and analyse world information and guide the information media in dealing with it.

8. That support will be provided to the secretariat for the establishment of committees of experts to study the proposals made and develop them in the form of integrated plans for submission to the Ministerial Committees concerned.

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 6 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English and in French, the declaration on South Africa which was issued on 4 February 1991 by the European Community and its 12 member States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 34.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER

ANNEX

Declaration on South Africa issued on 4 February 1991 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States warmly welcome the announcement made on 1 February 1991 by President de Klerk of further important changes to come in South Africa. These will include the repeal of the "Group Areas Act", of the two "Land Acts", and of the "Population Registration Act", which will thus open the path towards the complete and irreversible abolition of apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

The Community and its member States recall that at its meeting of 14 and 15 December 1990, the European Council decided that as soon as legislative action is taken by the South African Government to repeal the "Group Areas Act" and the "Land Acts", the Community and its member States will proceed to an easing of the set of measures adopted in 1986. In these circumstances, the Community will prepare the necessary steps.

The Community and its member States also welcome the outcome of the meeting of 29 January between Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi, on behalf, respectively, of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Inkatha Party. The agreement between the two parties must now be implemented so as to enable discussion on the future of South Africa to take place in a peaceful atmosphere.

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# POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

## Note verbale dated 5 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Botswana to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit for information a copy of a press release issued by the Government of the Republic of Botswana in response to the speech by President de Klerk on the occasion of the opening of the South African Parliament on 1 February 1991 (see annex).

The Permanent Representative would be grateful if the press release could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 34.

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* The present note verbale replaces NV/91/6 dated 5 February 1991.

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Government of Botswana on 4 February 1991

The Government of Botswana has made a careful study of this year's speech by President de Klerk opening the South African Parliament on 1 February.

The speech contains some positive elements as well as some elements that show little or no progress.

On the positive side, the Government welcomes the intention of the South African Government to put before Parliament legislation aimed at the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Development of Black Communities Act of 1984 and the Population Registration Act.

In certain areas, however, the speech has not shown much progress from the previous policies of the South African Government. For instance, the speech has given prominence to such concepts as community rights - but is silent on the question of violence and the release of political prisoners.

Overall, however, the Government of Botswana is encouraged by the continuing commitment on the part of Mr. de Klerk to keep South Africa on the path of reform and the complete abolition of apartheid.

We look forward to the release of the "Manifesto for the new South Africa", which we learn will define common values for all South Africans. Botswana urges the South Africa Government to accelerate the pace of reform.

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